Concordia Theological Monthly

Continuing

Lehre und Wehre (Vol. LXXVI) Magazin fuer Ev.-Luth. Homiletik (Vol. LIV) Theol. Quarterly (1897-1920)-Theol. Monthly (Vol. X)

Vol. I October, 1930

No. 10

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Ein Prediger muss nicht allein weiden, also dass er die Schafe unterweise, wie sie rechte Christen sollen sein, sondern auch daneben den Woelfen wehren, dass sie die Schafe nicht angreifen und mit falscher Lehre verfuehren und Irrtum einfuehren. — Luther. Es ist kein Ding, das die Leute mehr bei der Kirche behaelt denn die gute Predigt. — Apologie, Art. 24.

If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle? 1 Cor. 14, 8.

ARCHIVES

Published for the Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States members the traveler found a comparatively large congregation, with some young people, although it appeared that the wide-awake young people were not present. His explanation is that there was nothing in the service to appeal to them. "The prayers lacked both the spontaneity of free prayer and the beauty of real liturgy."

In Tuebingen he heard Professor Heim, who, he says, enjoys the reputation of being at the present moment the most popular theologian in Germany, lecturing to a class of 700 students. He found young men and women listening with rapt attention to this man, who is described as considerably more conservative than the theological teachers of the past generation.

The concluding paragraph is interesting. "The tendency toward theological conservatism in this mother nation of theological Liberalism is quite marked. There seems to be a general feeling that Liberalism runs into the sand of relativism, and from this fate escape is sought by a new emphasis upon the Church, or the creed, or the person of Jesus, or, as in the case of the Barthians, upon a new dogmatism. If only this new conservatism were more relevant to the desperate moral situation which a modern industrial nation faces!"

We say, if only Germany could be induced to return to the message of Paul and Luther, the simple preaching of the Cross of Christ, which contains the power to overcome all ills, all sorrows, and death! A.

Book Review. — Literatur.

The Old Testament in Greek. According to the Text of the Codex Vaticanus, Supplemented from Other Uncial Manuscripts, with a Critical Apparatus Containing the Variants of the Chief Ancient Authorities for the Text of the Septuagint. Edited by Alan England Brooke, D. D., Norman McLean, M. A., and Henry St. John Thackeray, M. A. Volume II: The Later Historical Books. Part II: First and Second Kings. Cambridge University Press (The Macmillan Co. in America). Price, \$7.00.

This is a part of a monumental work, namely, that of offering the text of the LXX according to the best available manuscripts. The text is given in a sharp, large type, and the critical apparatus is in a form that is readily followed. All who are using the Greek translation of the Old Testament will find this edition eminently satisfactory. University and seminary libraries ought to have a complete set of these books for reference purposes as well as for intensive research. P. E. KRETZMANN.

The Travis Reference Line System of Bible Study. The J. W. Miller Publishing Co., Tinley Park, Ill. Price, \$2.75. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

This reference system, to be pasted into one's desk Bible, has been on the market for a number of years. The information contained on these sheets, though not exhaustive, is accurate enough for all ordinary purposes, and the maps are good. It really takes the place of a number of other reference helps. P. E. KRETZMANN. Martin Luthers Borlefung über den Hebräerbrief 1517–18. übertragen von Georg Helbig. Dieterichsche Berlagsbuchhandlung, Leipzig. 1930. XVI und 156 Seiten 6×9. Preis: M. 5.50; gebunden, M. 7.

Vor etwa einem Menschenalter hat Prof. D. 3. Fider in Salle die Vorlesung Luthers über den Sebräerbrief in der Batikanischen Bibliothet ju Rom gefunden und im vorigen Sahre als zweiten Band der von ihm herausgegebenen "Anfänge reformatorischer Bibelauslegung" im Druck veröffentlicht. Es war ihm eben in ber 3mifchenzeit gelungen, zwei weitere Sandichriften zu entdeden, eine ftudentische Nachschrift eines Teils der Vorlesung und Amsdorfs Leftionen über den Bebräer= brief, die erstere handschrift in Deffau, die zweite in der Ratsschulbibliothet zu 3widau. Fiders Wert ift nun von Pfarrer helbig in Gera, einem noch weniger befannten Lutherforicher, in deutscher übersekung herausgegeben, und der über= feker hat fich bemüht, den eigenen Rlang, die besondere Farbe und den charat= teriftischen Stil der Lutherschen Sprache, soweit das überhaupt möglich ift, wieder= zugeben. So liegt nun wieder ein eregetisches Wert Luthers vor, das gerade für das Werden und die Entwidlung Luthers von Intereffe und Wichtigkeit ift. Denn die Vorlefung über den Sebräerbrief ift nach den Borlefungen über den Pfalter (1513-15), über den Römerbrief (1515-16) und über den Galaterbrief (1516-17) gehalten und ift alfo die lette in der Reihe der erften großen öffentlichen Bor= lesungen des Reformators. Auch hier finden wir ichon Schlagworte, die den Re= formator der Rirche mit feiner wahrhaft ebangelischen Ertenntnis zeigen, wenn es auch noch nicht der große Theolog mit der flaren Erkenntnis der späteren Zeit ift. In einer Gloffe zu hebr. 10, 19 finden fich die turggefaßten, flaren Worte: "Glaube ift Freiheit und Freidigkeit." *) (S. 152.) Bas Luther dann unter dem Glau= ben berfteht, fagt ein anderes Wort in diefer Borlefung: "Auf ein einziges Wort beschränkt fich jett alles, das allein macht den Christen aus: das hören des Wortes Gottes, der Glaube." (S. XII.) Und wenn wir bann weiter fragen: Bas gibt oder nützt denn solcher Glaube? so antwortet Luther: "Er ift das Band und Binde= mittel, die Ropula, die das gerz des Menschen mit Gott verbindet." (S. XII.) Biermal wird im Verlauf der Vorlesung das Wort Act. 15, 9 zitiert: "Durch den Glauben reinigte Gott ihre Herzen." Diefer Glaube verleiht eine gang unglaub= liche Sicherheit, Gewißheit, Freudigkeit und Freidigkeit. Denn "wer an Gott glaubt, der ift gang ficher", "gang gewiß, daß Christus für ihn eintritt" als der ewige Hohepriefter und Mittler des Neuen Bundes, der für die Menschen eingesett ift vor Gott. (S. XIII.) Mitten in dieje Vorlejung Luthers über den Bebräer= brief fiel der Anschlag der 95 Thesen am 31. Oktober 1517, und wiederholt zeigen fich nun in diefer Borlefung auch Gedanken, die in den 95 Thefen ihren Ausdruck fanden. In den zwei letten diefer Thefen heißt es: "Man foll die Chriften vermahnen, daß fie ihrem haupte Christo durch Rreuz, Tod und hölle nachzufolgen fich besteißigen, und also mehr durch viel Trübsale ins himmelreich zu gehen, denn daß fie durch Vertröftung des Friedens ficher werden." (St. Louifer Ausgabe XVIII, 81.) Bu hebr. 11, 8 fagt Luther in diefer Vorlesung: "Gerade deffen rühmt fich der Glaube: nicht zu wiffen, wohin du gehft, was du tuft und was du erdulden mußt, alles gefangen ju geben: Sinn und Einsicht, Rraft und Willen,

^{*)} Luther hat das griechische Wort $\pi a\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho}\eta\sigma ia$ (Eph. 3, 12; 1 Joh. 2, 28; 4, 17 ufw.) mit "Freidigkeit" überset, nicht, wie wir in unsern jetzigen Bibelausgaben in verlehrter Schreibweise lesen, "Freudigkeit". "Freidig" ist ein bei Luther oft vorkommendes alles deutsches Wort und heißt so viel wie mutig, kühn, zuversichtlich. (Ph. Dietz, Wörterbuch zu D. Martin Luthers Deutschen Schriften, S. 703 f.)

ber bloken Stimme Gottes zu folgen und mehr geführt und getrieben zu werden. als felbst zu treiben." (S. 146.) Bu Hebr. 12, 11 (S. 155) findet fich ichon der Ausbrud "theologia crucis", das befannte Wort, das Theodofius Harnac dann als Motto seinem Werke "Luthers Theologie" voranstellte: Crux Christi unica est eruditio verborum Dei, theologia sincerissima, das unsere Lutherausgabe fo wiedergibt: "Allein das Rreus Chrifti ift eine Unterweisung in dem Worte Gottes, die lauterste Theologie." (IV, 550.) 3a, die "Theologie des Rreuzes" ift Luthers gesamte Theologie, wie aus zahllosen Stellen in seinen Schriften, nament= lich aus feinen Auslegungen des Johannisevangeliums und des Galaterbriefs, her= porgeht. Und so kann auch diese Vorlesung Luthers über den Hebräerbrief im 20. Jahrhundert als ein Ruf zur Buße gelten, der uns, wenn wir ihn hören, den Blick öffnen und schärfen kann für den ungeheuren Ernst unserer Lage und für das Bunder der Erlöfung: "Gehe hin in den Felsen und verbirg dich im Schoß der Erde" — das heißt, Glaube an den gekreuzigten Chriftus! — "vor dem schreck= lichen Angesicht des HErrn und vor seiner herrlichen Majestät, wenn er sich auf= machen wird, die Erde zu schrecken." (S. XV.) — Luther hat diese Vorlesung über den Hebräerbrief nicht beendet, sondern schließt fie mit Rap. 11, 7. Es ist ihm wohl gegangen, wie es auch andern Lehrern geht, daß fie mit der Aufgabe eines Jahres oder Semesters nicht zu Ende kommen. Aber er hat fich auch mit allen schwierigen Fragen des Hebräerbriefs in dieser Vorlesung auseinandergesett; so wenn er zu Rap. 10, 5 fich über die Verschiedenheit des Pfalmworts: "Die Ohren aber haft du mir aufgetan", Bf. 40, 7, und der übersegung der Septuaginta und des Hebräerbriefs "Den Leib aber haft du mir bereitet" weiter verbreitet. (S. 127.) Hebr. 11, 1 übersett er hier: "Es ift aber der Glaube ein haben von Dingen, die man hoffen muß" (S. 134); später, viel glatter: "Es ift aber der Glaube eine gewiffe Zuberficht des, das man hoffet." Und zu Hebr. 6, 4 wendet er fich gegen den novatianischen Frrtum, der die Möglichkeit der zweiten Buße leug= nete, und fagt: "Gabe es alfo teine Buße, dann wäre der ganze Galaterbrief ein Nichts." (S. 83.) Es ift hocherfreulich, daß folche Werke Luthers, von denen man früher nichts wußte, an das Tageslicht gebracht werden.

L. Fürbringer.

The Hittite Empire. Being a Survey of the History, Geography, and Monuments of Hittite Asia Minor and Syria. By John Garstang, M. A., B. Litt., D. Sc., Rankin Professor of the Methods and Practise of Archeology in the University of Liverpool; sometime Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford. Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York. 364 pages, 6×9 . Price, \$6.00.

This is a book to delight the heart of every lover of archeology, a monumental source-book of imperishable importance, the last word on Hittite geography, language, culture, and influence. The mechanical make-up of the volume leaves nothing to be desired. The print, binding, and illustrative equipment are all excellent, the maps, plans, and illustrations being the latest and best that could be obtained. But what gives the book its unique significance and value is its invaluable content, presented with a charm and winsomeness that are but seldom found in conjunction with scholarliness of so high a type as that of Professor Garstang. Those who are personally acquainted with the noted author can somewhat appreciate the erudition, the painstaking effort, the untiring devotion to details, the careful scrutiny, and the excellent judgment which lie at the foundation of this wonderful literary product. We are grateful to him for having placed on the market this excellent sequel to his The Land of the Hittites, published in 1910. Since then epochal discoveries have been made in the field of Hittite research. In 1915 Dr. F. Hrozny began his series of monographs demonstrating the Indo-European affinities of the official Hittite language. After the close of the World War thousands of Hittite state archives and other documents became available for study, actually filling the whole gap in the history of Asia Minor between the rise of Babylon and the fall of Trov (2200-1200 B. C.). All the material thus placed at the disposal of scholars, Dr. Garstang has condensed in his book, for the writing of which he was uniquely equipped since during the last decades his entire time has been devoted to the study of the Hittite problem, much of it in the field, he being personally present at Boghaz-Keui at the time of Dr. Winckler's epoch-making discovery of the Hittite texts in Semitic, which were in part parallel and contemporary with the Amarna letters of the Egyptian Pharaohs of the fourteenth century B. C. In addition, the author has enjoyed the cooperative assistance of scholars like Dr. Albright, Père Dhorme, M. René Duseaud, Dr. Goetze, Professor Sayce, Professor Shear, of Princeton, Professor Breasted, of Chicago, and others. The student of archeology will therefore find in this volume reliable and exhaustive informative material on every phase of Hittite studies, and to every one interested in this romantically fascinating department of archeology the reviewer recommends it as an indispensable part of his bibliography. To go into detail in presenting the issues covered in the book is out of the question; the reviewer must be satisfied with merely mentioning the titles of the main chapters. They are as follows: A Historical Outline; The Hittite World; Landmarks of Asia Minor; The Land of the City of Hatti; The City of Hatti: Monuments of the Plateau; The Coastlands and Monuments of the West; Taurus and Anti-Taurus; Three Cities of Northern Syria; Syria and Its Monuments. The value of the book for the Biblical scholar is apparent from the titles, each page of which corroborates the Biblical account as a record that is historically reliable. Added to these chapters are: Epochs in Hittite History and Art; Index of Monuments; Index of Authors Quoted; and the General Index. As one considers the monumental amount of value offered in this volume, he cannot but admit that J. T. MUELLER. the price is very reasonable.

Answers to Every-Day Questions. By S. Parkes Cadman. The Abingdon Press. 1930. 365 pages, 9×6. Price, \$3.00.

In discussing "Personal Problems, Domestic Relations, The Future Life," etc., Dr. Cadman gives some good advice. So does Lucius Annaeus Seneca. Both teach that under the providence of God good results from evil. Cadman: "I prefer to treat the evil as entirely subordinate to the good and to construe the former through the latter rather than to base my thinking on the malefic forces of the universe, even were they as you describe them." Seneca, in *Moral Essays:* "Toward good men God has the mind of a father; He cherises for them a manly love, and He says: 'Let them be harassed by toil, by suffering, by losses, in order that they may gather true strength....' Is it,' you ask, 'for their own good that men are driven into exile, reduced to want, that they bear to the grave

wife or children, that they suffer public disgrace and are broken in health?' If you are surprised that these things are for any man's good, you must also be surprised that by means of surgery and cautery, and also by fasting and thirst, the sick are sometimes made well." Dr. Cadman: "Moreover, conscious inferiority has a beneficial mission. Think of Demosthenes and his awkward pronunciation; of Sir Henry Fawcett and his blindness; of Alexander H. Stephens and his broken body. Their drawbacks became incentives." Dr. Seneca: "Without an adversary, power shrivels. We see how great and how efficient it really is only when it shows by endurance what it is capable of. . . . But these are not the things to draw down the gaze of the gods upon us. But. lo! here is a spectacle worthy of the regard of God as He contemplates His works; lo! here a contest worthy of God - a brave man matched against ill fortune, and doubly so if his also was the challenge." On domestic relations: Cadman: "Do what Joseph did when Potiphar's vulturous wife solicited that fair youth." Seneca: "If a man lies with his wife as if she were another man's wife, he will be an adulterer, though she will not be an adulteress." Do both philosophers then stand on the same plane? In some instances, Cadman gives better counsel than Seneca. His ethics have been influenced by Christianity. Cadman warns against suicide, while Seneca puts these words into the mouth of God (or of the gods): "Above all, I have taken pains that nothing should keep you here against your will, the way out lies open." And while Seneca is skeptical regarding immortality, Cadman declares: "I regard the belief in immortality as an immovable rock in the stormiest sea of materialism." Still, both men teach essentially the same philosophy. The essential feature of the religion of both men is ethics. Seneca knew nothing of Christ, of the Gospel of salvation. Neither does Dr. Cadman. He knows much of Christ, but only as the great ethical "Question: It is asserted by the Church that Christ was the Teacher. greatest Teacher of religious truth the world has ever known. Will you please cite one proof of this assertion? Answer: I venture to offer you eight fairly substantial reasons for the supremacy and originality of Christ's teaching: 1) He imposed unity on the Moral Law. 2) He attached it to a new relationship in God as the universal Father. 3) He gave an entirely new value to the individual soul. 4) He ordained that the first ethical quality of an act consisted in the motive which animated it. 5) He made his laws absolute and binding. 6) His codes for life were positive in their demands. Wherever else the Golden Rule is found, it is expressed in negative form. 7) He separated morality from ceremonial rites. 8) Greatest of all, Jesus perfectly embodied His ideals in character and example and thus made them the everlasting Real. Read Why Preach Christ? by G. A. Johnston Ross." Read 1 Cor. 2, 2 and you will know that Dr. Cadman is not teaching the Christian religion. To him Christianity is essentially a system of morals, and we have no doubt that. if the great moralist Seneca had lived long enough, he would also have appropriated some moral elements of Christianity and would be giving practically the same radio addresses as Cadman. He believed, as does Cadman, in salvation through good character. See page 143 of Cadman's book. In the vernacular of Seneca: "The gods are ever best to those who are best. For Nature never permits good to be injured by good; between good men

and the gods there exists a friendship brought about by virtue." And Cadman's belief in immortality (of the soul - there is no resurrection of the body) is based, not on Christ's redeeming work, but on the fundamental teaching of Modernism: "Thus personal immortality is the natural result of the soul's affiliation with the Eternal Father."-Dr. Cadman is a man of wide reading and keen thought, well versed in philosophy and psychology. But he does not understand the human soul and cannot give spiritual advice because he is totally unacquainted with "sin and grace." In view of his disavowal of "Christ and Him crucified" statements like these become mere phrases: "What we need is vitalization to enable us to be and to do the good we clearly visualize. The Master is infinitely more than a moralist. He is nothing less than the Life-giver, whom Christian experience recognizes as such and therefore adores." - Lest the reader fear that an injustice has been done Dr. Cadman by putting him in the same class with Seneca, we shall let him speak for himself: "All men should rejoice in the high moral ideals of the Upanishads, of Confucius, Plato, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, and the other great ethical monitors of humanity. The similarity of their ethical doctrines to Biblical teaching shows how deeply God's Spirit has influenced the race at large." TH. ENGELDER.

Luthers Aussiehen und Vilbnis. Von Prof. Karl Bauer, München. Druck und Berlag von C. Bertelsmann in Gütersloh. 22 Seiten Tert, 24 Tafeln. 6½×9. Preis: Kartoniert, 3 Mark.

Dies intereffante heft enthält elf zeitgenöffische Bildniffe Luthers, zehn von Cranach, eins von Reifenstein, einem Schüler Luthers, und ein Bildnis Räthe Luthers von Cranach. Am Ende des Sefts werden zwölf Lutherstudien von der hand des Berfassers, des bekannten Malers, geboten. über Cranachs Rupferstich "Luther als Mönch 1520" ichreibt Bauer folgendes: "Das in Rupfer mit dem Stichel gezeichnete Bildnis ift eine in der Auffaffung wie in der Modellierung und Belebung der Büge so gelungene Arbeit, daß fie später von Cranach nie mehr übertroffen wurde. Bas er uns allein dabei schuldig bleibt, ift das Geniale, was nie feine Sache war, sondern die von Albrecht Dürer. Verständnisvoll und ficher ift das Auf und Ab des mächtigen Rnochenbaus in göhen und Tiefen wieder= gegeben. Man fieht den oberen Teil des rafierten Schädels mit der runden, ftark gewölbten Ausdehnung nach den Seiten und schließt zugleich auf ein gut ent= wideltes Sinterhaupt. Auffallend ift die über tiefgebetteten Augen ftart por= gewölbte Borderstirne, durchfurcht von den Spuren ftarter Gemüts= und Gedanten= fämpfe. . . . Gin turggeschnittener und trokdem ftart geloctter haartrang umgibt nach Mönchsfitte das haupt. Die etwas zu hell angegebenen und - wie auf spä= teren Bildern ju feben ift - duntlen Brauen fpannen fich nach den breiten Schlä= fen zu in die göhe wie ausgebreitete Rabenfittiche. . . . Die nahe beieinander ftehenden fleinen, . . . aber icharf geschnittenen, mandelförmigen Augen ftehen ichief, etwas mongolisch geschlitzt und wie eingesunken in den höhlen. Ihr Blick ift unsagbar wehmütig, aber doch nicht refigniert. Die oberen Augenlider find fo nahe unter den Stirntnochen, daß fie teilweise von den Brauen überschattet wer= ben, was ihnen bei der duntlen Umränderung den manchmal ,dämonischen' Ausdruck verliehen haben mag, von dem berichtet wird. . . . Der Rnochen, der den Rand der Augenhöhle mit der Nasenwurzel verbindet, hat eine ftärkere Wölbung nach oben, als ich fie je bei einem Menschen sah. Die wie bei Bismard kräftig und breit zwischen ernften Falten einsegende, zwar nicht große Nase mit gebogenem Rücken und eckigem Ende ift ein Zeichen von Tatkraft, die gemildert wird durch die schmalen, empfindsamen Rasenflügel. Das Schönfte in Luthers Gesicht bis zum höchsten Alter ift und bleibt der Mund mit der schmalen, wie bei Goethe ge= schwungenen Oberlippe, die mit einer leichten Rurbe nach oben in den Mund= winkel tief einfinkt. Die Unterlippe ist breit, aber nicht schwülftig und geht mit fräftigen Seitenmuskeln in das edig träftige, aber wenig vorstehende Rinn über. Wangen= und Riefertnochen zeigen eine ungeheure Wucht und stellen die Beethovens in den Schatten, von denen es hieß, fie fähen aus, als könnten fie mit Leichtigkeit Rüffe zerknacken. 3ch glaube, daß Luther folchem Bau gute Zähne zu verdanken hatte, was man auch daraus schließen kann, daß sich die Formen des Mundes bis zum Tode erhalten haben, wenn auch die Unterlippe, wie meiftens im Alter, dünner wurde. Das Ohr verrät durch die gute Ausbildung aller Einzelformen hervor= ragende musikalische Begabung. Der Hals ist kräftig, aber nicht eigentlich kurz 3u nennen: das wurde er erst durch zunehmende Fettleibiakeit in späteren Sahren. Die Schultern waren noch in mittleren Jahren 3war rund, aber eher abfallend als hoch. Es find keine Beweise dafür vorhanden, aber der Gesamterscheinung nach ju urteilen, wird Luther eher furzbeinig als das Gegenteil gewesen fein."

Bon den zwölf beigegebenen Lutherstudien des Berfasser gefallen uns Nr.7 und 8 am besten, während 3 und 11 etwas zu start an Beethoven erinnern.

Th. Lätsch.

Das Augsburger Bekenntnis bes Glaubens und ber Lehre, borgetragen und übergeben auf dem Neichstag zu Augsburg am 25. Juni 1530. Mit An= merkungen versehen. Anhang: Die drei kirchlichen Bekenntnisse. Zweite Auflage. Berlag und Druck von Johannes Herrmann, Zwickau, Sachsen. Preis: 60 Pf.

Eine hübsche, bequeme Ausgabe unsers Hauptbekenntnisse, die in Fußnoten hiftorische und sprachliche Erklärungen bietet.

1530. June 25. 1930. The Four-hundredth Anniversary of the Augsburg Confession. A World-historic Lutheran State Paper. By William Dallmann, D. D. Reprinted from the Milwaukee Lutheran. Northwestern Publishing House Print, Milwaukee, Wis.

A lively, sprightly tract of 28 pages, attractively printed. You here see Dr. Dallmann at his best. W. ARNDT.

The Midnight Lion. Gustav Adolf, the Greatest Lutheran Layman. By Wm. Dallmann. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 128 pages, 4½×5¾. Price, 75 cts.

The long hours of reading and research that went into the composition of this book, as attested by the list of authorities mentioned in the beginning, justify its being reviewed in a technical theological journal. After setting the stage for the appearance of his hero by delineating the course of events since the great days of Worms, Dr. Dallmann in his inimitable, fascinating manner, relates the story of Gustav Adolf's life and work, placing before us, as he proceeds, many quaint, odd little flowers which he gathered in the numerous literary gardens where he loves to roam. While, as we all know, Dr. Dallmann's method of writing history is not the formal, stereotyped one, who would want to see him adopt the style and fashion of school-texts? Not the reviewer. W. ARNDT.

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The Lutheran World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1929—1930. Compiled by O. M. Norlie and G. L. Kieffer. Published by the National Lutheran Council, New York. 416 pages, 9×6. Price, \$2.00. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

This is a valuable book. It gives much useful information, offering comprehensive statistics and extensive data relating to the Lutheran Church and her work and discussing important phases of her history and her attitude towards present trends of religious thought. Table of Contents: Church-Year Calendar; The Lutheran Church of the World (including the story of the Copenhagen Convention); General Lutheran Church-bodies in the United States and Canada (giving recent developments); General Cooperative Groups; Historical Essays and Digests (here we have the story of the Augsburg Confession, a masterly treatise by Dr. Reu, a discussion of its contents, the entire text of the Confession being given, and of its importance; The Quadricentennial of Luther's Small Catechism; Lutheranism in Sweden [400 years]; Christianity in Norway [900 years]; The Salzburger Dispersion [200 years]; Christian Education [a full discussion of all its phases and agencies]; World Events in Religion and Morals); Alphabetical Ministerial Directory, Parochial Statistics; Detailed Statistics (on missions, benevolent, and educational work); General Comparative Statistics; and several other topics.

Several inaccuracies have crept into the book, something hardly to be avoided in a book of this nature. For instance: "German Lutheran Free Churches: The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prussia has 14.5% of the population in Waldack and Baden. Its membership is 54,000." The statement in The Lutheran Churches of the World, p. 160, is better: "The Ev. Luth. Church in Prussia is found principally in the older Prussian provinces, also in Waldack [Waldeck] and Baden. Its membership is 141/2% of the population." In the necrological list the same name occurs twice, listed as belonging to two different synods. (The worries of an editor!) "There are about 82,000,000 Lutherans in the world" - if we include such as are only nominal Lutherans (we are referring to certain bodies in Europe) and such as are not even nominal Lutherans, as, for instance, the state church of Hamburg (see The Lutheran Churches of the World, p. 137) and the Prussian Union. Nor do we agree with every theological judgment uttered in the book. Still it is a valuable book for the wealth of useful information it offers. We commend it also for stressing the importance of the Augsburg Confession and the need of the Small Catechism in education. ("The Lutheran Church is a teaching Church. The use of the Catechism has made it that and will keep it that.... The effect has been to produce a communion of sound and conservative Christians within the ranks of Protestantism.") Statements like this one are also highly commendable: "The attitude which the Augsburg Confession indicates toward any movement towards unity in the Church is clear. Agreement in the faith according to the Word of God and the divine institution of the Sacraments is the indispensable condition." But these statements lose their force in that this Scriptural principle is not made applicable to all

forms of unionism, unity "in the *essentials* of the Gospel" being substituted for "agreement in the faith." — Editorial committee: J. A. Morehead, A. W. Kjellstrand, M. G. G. Scherer, G. E. Lenski, O. M. Norlie, G. L. Kieffer. Among the contributors are J. A. Dell, J. C. Mattes, S. G. Youngert, M. Reu, A. G. Voigt, G. A. Brandelle, J. W. Horine, W. H. Greever.

TH. ENGELDER.

BOOKS RECEIVED. - Gingegangene Bücher.

Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn.: ---

- The Gold under the Grass. By Basil M. Miller. 230 pages, 4½×7½. Price, \$1.00.
- The River of God. The Source-Stream for Morals and Religion. By Arthur Mulford Baker, Ph. D. 172 pages, 5×7½. Price, \$1.25.
- Worship in the Sunday-School. For Workers in Small Schools. By A. W. Martin. 164 pages, 5×7½. Price, 75 cts.

Abingdon Press, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: ---

Two Years of Sunday Nights. By Roy L. Smith. 280 pages, 5×7½. Price, \$2.00.

Meigs Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind .: --

Tobacco Taboo. By Charles M. Fillmore. 153 pages, 5×7½. Price: \$1.50.

Neuerscheinungen des Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.:

- Leftionsbuch für Schule und Haus. herausgegeben unter der Aufficht der Be= hörde für chriftliche Erziehung der Eb.=Luth. Shnode von Miffouri, Ohio und andern Staaten. Neu bearbeitet von Wm. H. Lute. 1930. 56 Sei= ten 5×7. Preis: 30 Cts.
- Siegreicher Glaube. Programm für einen Kindergottesdienft zur vierhundert= jährigen Gedächtnisfeier der übergabe der Augsburgischen Konfession. Zusammengestellt von E. W. König; übersetzt von D. R. Hüchen. 12 Seiten 5×7. Preis: 5 Ct5.; das Dutzend 50 Ct.; 100, \$3.00.

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